

WEGNER, Z.

POLAND / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G  
of Pathogenic Agents. Insects.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24295.

Author : Wegner, Zofia.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Lice which Parasitize on Small Mammals of Woj-  
ewodztwo Szczecinskie.

Orig Pub: Acta parasitol. polon., 1957, 5, No 1-12, 163-  
176.

Abstract: With the aim of studying the possible role of  
lice in the pathogenesis of tularemia epizooties  
in July-September, 1953, a collection of ectopara-  
sites of small mammals was effected in Wojewodz-  
two Szczecinskie (Poland). 1,111 specimens were  
collected altogether, which belonged to 131 spe-

Card 1/3

POLAND / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G  
of Pathogenic Agents. Insects.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24295.

Abstract: oies. A combined table is cited which characterizes the degree of infection of different forms of mammals by lice of various species. For the most important species of lice (*Hoplopleura acanthopus* and other), the frequency of finding males, females and larvae in various seasons of the year is indicated. Among the examined rodents, common field mice /Microtus/ were prevalent; a large number of field-mice-economers, common hares, house mice, Norway rats and field mice were prevalent. 9 varieties of lice were discovered: *Enderleinellus nitzschi*, *Hoplopleura acanthopus*, and *H. affinis*, *Haemodipsus lyriocephalus* and *H. ventricosus*, *Polyplax gracilis*, *P. serrata* and *P. spinulosa*. It is noted that *H. lyriocephalus*, *H. ventricosus*

Card 2/3

POLAND / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G  
of Pathogenic Agents. Insects.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24295.

Abstract: and *P. gracilis* were discovered for the first time  
on the examined territories of Poland. The most  
numerous were *H. acanthopus* and *P. sinulosa*. Of  
the varieties for which several hosts are charac-  
teristic, *H. acanthopus* (apart from rodents, it  
was found on moles and common shrew) and *P. ser-  
rata* were noted. It is assumed that lice can par-  
ticipate in the spreading of tularemia, but the  
bacteriological examination of *H. acanthopus* gave  
negative results. -- S. S. Shvarts.

Card 3/3

41

WEONER, Zofia

Lice occurring on small mammals in Szczecin province. Bull. Inst.  
Marine M. Gdansk 8 no.1-2:137-142 1957.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansk.  
(PEDICULI  
lice on small mammals in Poland)

*Wegner, Z.*  
LACHMAJER, J.; WEGNER, Z.; KAWECKI, Z.

Spontaneous infection of tick *Ixodes ricinus* by the virus of tick encephalitis in the coast district. Bull. Inst. Marine M. Gdansk 8 no.3-4:173-182 1957.

1. (From the Institute of Marine Medicine, Gdansk).

(TICKS

*Ixodes ricinus* host of epidemic encephalitis virus in Poland).

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, trans.

by tick *Ixodes ricinus* in Poland).

WEGNER, Z.

IACHMAJER, Jadwiga; WEGNER, Zofia

Certain data on *Anopheles maculipennis* Meig. in Bialowieza. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 12 no.2:185-192 1958.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansk.

(MOSQUITOES,

*Anopheles maculipennis*, distribution in Poland (Pol))

LACHMAJER, Jadwiga; WIGNER, Zofia

Certain data on *Anopheles maculipennis* Meig in Bialowieza. *Wiadomosci parazyt.*, Warsz. 4 no.5-6:759-760; Engl. transl. 760-761 1958.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansk.

(MOSQUITOES,

*Anopheles maculipennis*, distribution in Poland (Pol))

WEGNER, Zofia; PRZYBOROWSKI, Tadeusz

Ectoparasites in rats in Gdynia harbor. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 4  
no.5-6:773-774; Engl. transl. 774 1958.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansk.

(PARASITES,

ectoparasites in rats in seaports (Pol))

(RATS,

ectoparasites in seaports (Pol))



LACHMAJER, Jadwiga; ~~WEGNER~~, Zofia

Characteristics of a natural focus of encephalitis viruses in the neighbourhood of Kartuzy. (Gdansk province) 1957, II. Small mammals and their ecto-parasites in the neighbourhood of Kartuzy. Bull.Inst.Marine M. Gdansk 10 no.3/4:175-184 '59.

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk.  
(ENCEPHALITIS EPIDEMIC transm.)

WEGNER, Zofia

Acarina of the Parasitoformes and Acariformes orders, found on small mammals in the environments of Kartusy, Gdansk Voivodship. Acta parasit Pol 8 no.21/32:439-450 '60.

1. Instytut Medycyny Morakiej, Gdansk. Director: Bucowski, Zenon, prof., dr.

WEGNER, Zofia

*Hoplopleura musculi* n. sp. (anoplura) found on *Mus musculus* rut.  
Bull. inst. marine m Gdansk 12 no.3/4:155-164 '61.

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk.  
(LICE)

WEGNER, Zofia; PRZYBOROWSKI, Tadeusz

Parasitic arthropods of rats from the town and port of Gdynia.  
Bull. inst. mar. med. Gdansk 13 no.4:171-183 '62.

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk.  
(RATS) (FLEAS) (LICE) (MITES)

WEGNER, Zofia

Preliminary studies on the participation of Leptospira  
Schoenherr in the transmission of tick-borne encephalitis  
Wlad. parazyt. 10 no. 4:610-612 '64

1. Instytut Medyczny Morskiej, Gdansk-~~xxxxxx~~

WEGNER, Zofia

Significance of Argas reflexus Fabricius in transmission of the tick-borne encephalitis virus. Acta microbiol. Pol. 13 no.2:155-167 '64.

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk.

WEGNER, Zofia

Laboratory study on the significance of the tick *Argas reflexus Fabricius* in transmission of the tick-borne encephalitis virus. Bull. Inst.mar.med.Gdansk 15 no.1:35-38 '64.

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk.

\*

L 30040-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6009162

(A)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0090/65/000/005/0499/0504

AUTHOR: Lachmajer, Jadwiga; Wegner, Zofia

ORG: None

TITLE: Medical scientific-research and therapeutic centers in North Vietnam

SOURCE: Wiadomości parazytologiczne, no. 5, 1965, 499-504

TOPIC TAGS: medical personnel, medical facility, medical research, naval medicine, medicine, bacterial disease, infective disease, disease control, epidemiology, health service

ABSTRACT: Five persons, including the authors and Dr. C. Zwierz, spent three months in North Vietnam. Their mission was to study the organization of the North Vietnam Health Service, the scientific-research and therapeutic centers<sup>35</sup>, and the epidemiology<sup>6</sup> of the country, as well as to establish contacts with the Vietnamese medical institutions. The team visited the Institute of Malaria, Parasitology, and Entomology in Hanoi headed by Dr. Dang van Ngu, the University of Hanoi, the Institute of Trachoma and Eye Diseases in Hanoi, the Institute of Epidemiology and

Card 1/2



L 30040-66

ACC NR: AP6009162

2

Hygiene in Hanoi, the Institute of Traditional Medicine, the Institute of Pharmacology, and the Institute of Tuberculosis headed by Dr. Pham Ngoc Thach, who is also the Minister of Health. The Polish team visited also the Bach Mai Hospital and the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital in Hanoi, the Vietnam-Czechoslovak Friendship Hospital in Hai Phong where Dr. Phanth Trinth conducts research in histopathology of ascaridiasis, hospitals in Thai Nguyen and Vinh, a village hospital in the district of Dien Chao, and a hospital for lepers in Quynh Lap. The prevailing diseases in North Vietnam are malaria, filariasis, ascaridiasis, amebiasis, and ancylostomiasis.

SUB CODE: 05,06,14/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 20

WEGOREK, W.

Journal of the Science  
of Food and Agriculture  
Feb. 1954  
Agriculture and Horticulture

1. Dichloroethane as a soil disinfectant. W. Wegorek (*Rozm. nauk Roln.*, 1953, 66, A, 165—176).—The diffusion of this compound in soil is examined. Applications at the rate of 400 c.c. per sq. m. in four separate lots at a depth of 25 cm. gave 100% kill of Colorado beetle grubs. Lower leaves of potato plants suffered some injury but the plants recovered within 15 days. A. G. POLLARD.

WEGOREK, W

"Fighting the potato beetle in 1954" (p.66) NOWE ROLNICTWO (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze in Lesne) Warszawa, Vol. 3, no. 4, Apr. 1954

SO: EAST European Accessions List, Vol 3, no. 8, August 1954

WEGOREK, W.

POL.

W. Wegorek, Roczn. Nauk rol., 1954, 86, A, 613-624).—Lethal concentration for 11 species of wireworms or grubs: vary from 10-20 g. of  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{Cl}$  per acre. Practical directions are given for the even distribution of the powder throughout a depth of 10 cm. of the top soil. Emulsions are used for the spraying of infested forest soil and for dipping the roots of young trees before planting.

P. S. Azup.

WEGOREK, W.

Investigations on spring migrations of the Colorado beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say) and possibilities of localizing and destroying its larvae. p.247.

EKOLOGIA POLSKA. SERIA A. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 3, no. 9, 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959  
Uncl.

Wegorek, W.

FOLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application, Part 3. - Pesticides.

H-18

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 14, 1958, No 47865

Author : W. Wegorek

Inst :

Title : Action of HCH Preparations and Chlordan On Plants and Soil  
Microflora.

Orig Pub : Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1957, A74, No. 2, 373 - 392.

Abstract : HCH scorches young sprouts of plants on sandy soil (S);  
treatment with HCH of heavy soil does not influence the  
plants. The decreases of wheat crop on sandy S. reaches  
9%; HCH furthers the rise of wheat crop on fixed S Chlordan  
(I) did not scorch the sprouts either on heavy, or on light  
S. The effect of HCH and I on the S microflora has not been  
made quite clear. 12 kg per hectare of 100%-ual HCH on the  
basis of the  $\gamma$ -isomer suppresses the microflora very much.

Card 1/1

*WEGOREK, W.*  
POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insects P  
and Arachnids. Chemical Method of Controlling  
Harmful Insects and Arachnids.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96560.

Author : Wegorek, W.  
Inst : Not given.  
Title : The Action of Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC) and  
Chlordan on Plants and Microflora of the Soil.

Orig Pub: Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1957, A74, No 2, 373-  
392.

Abstract: On sandy soils BHC decreases germination, ar-  
rests development of young plants and dimin-  
ishes the wheat crop; according to the author  
this was caused by the direct action of BHC on  
seeds and nutrition. Stimulating action on the  
development of wheat was observed on heavy soils;

Card 1/3

POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insects P  
and Arachnids. Chemical Method of Controlling  
Harmful Insects and Arachnids.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96560.

Abstract: it was supposed that this phenomenon was caused  
by the activation of the process of transform-  
ing the nutrition resources into a form assimil-  
able by the plants. Apprehension was expressed  
that BHC may gradually decrease soil fertility on  
tenacious soils. Chlordan did not cause inhibi-  
tion of the wheat plants on light or heavy soils.  
Microbiological analyses of various type soils  
did not give a clear picture of the effect of  
BHC or chlordan on bacteria and mold, although  
BHC was introduced into the soil in quantities  
considerably larger than those recommended. A  
small increase of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in

Card 2/3

POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insects P  
and Arachnids. Chemical Method of Controlling  
Harmful Insects and Arachnids.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95560.

Abstract: heavy soils, in which BHC was introduced, was  
noted. When 12 kg/ha of  $\gamma$ -isomer as lindane  
was introduced, the quantity of microorganisms  
of all examined types decreased more than ten  
times.

Card 3/3



POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect  
and Mite Pests.

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54318.

Author : Wegorec, Wadysaw.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Colorado Potato Beetle in the Biocoenosis of the  
Potato Field.

Orig Pub: Polskie pismo entomol., 1957, B, No 2, 31-43.

Abstract: The study of the potato field biocoenosis in Poland showed the great dearth and practical absence of potato beetle entomophages. The only exception were the fungi of the genus Beauveria. It would be erroneous, however, to subject the entire potato area in Poland (>2 1/2 million ha.) to a yearly, and with that, repeated chemical treatment. Here, spring is most important in the spread of the pest

Card 1/3

POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect P  
and Mite Pests.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54318.

Abstract: (summer in Western Europe): the emergence of the Colorado beetle is timed to the appearance of the potato sprouts which are sought and discovered by the young beetles. A control plan suggested for the Colorado beetle consists of laying baiting belts by means of planting three rows of potatoes along the long side of the past seasons potato fields as well as laying baiting belts in the form of separate plots scattered among the potato fields of the preceding year. The young emerging beetles concentrate on the potato sprouts and are easily destroyed on this comparatively small area. In laying out the baiting belts and fields, it should be taken into account that the proximity of forest plantings greatly reduces the baiting effect by

Card 2/3

13

POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect  
and Mite Pests.

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54318.

Abstract: blocking the air currents carrying the smell of the potato tops. Application of the presented plan will not only considerably reduce the area of chemical treatment, but will also provide an opportunity to produce elements in the potato field biocoenosis which will be antagonistic to the Colorado beetle.  
-- A. P. Dovnar-Zapol'skiy.

Card 3/3

WEGOREK, W.

COUNTRY : POLAND P  
 CATEGORY : General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. Harmful  
 Insects and Ticks  
 RES. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 22 1958, No. 100806  
 AUTHOR : Wegorek, W.  
 INST. :  
 TITLE : A Study of the Biology and Ecology of the Colorado  
 Potato Beetle  
 ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. Nauk Rolniczych, 1957, A74, No.2, 135-185  
 ABSTRACT : The number of foci of the beetle in Poland has grown  
 from one in 1945 to 223,836 in 1954. Studies of the  
 beetle were made in Puszczyń (P; large range of temper-  
 ature), Szosnów (S; moderate climate), and Poznań  
 (Pz; warm climate) in 1953-1954. July 1954 was very  
 cold and rainy, which retarded the growth of the pest  
 during that year. The intensity of spring hatching  
 was not determined by the temperature of the soil. 70%  
 of the beetles hatched from the soil prior to the ap-  
 pearance of potato blossoms, which is the cause of the  
 1/4

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Marked dispersion of beetles in the spring. Oviposition of hibernating beetles continues until mid-August. The fertility of the females depends to a considerable degree on the temperature. Maximum fertility (3096 eggs) was in 1953. Mid-day temperatures of about 15° retarded egg-laying. Intensified egg-laying occurred in the second half of June. Regardless of the weather the most intense egg-laying coincides with the period of longest days. The growth of the first generation in 1953 occupies 5), in 1954, and in 1955 56 days. At optimal temperature, the egg stage is 8 and the larval stage is 11 days. The growth of the larvae in both years was

CARD:

2/2

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : nearly identical. Summer beetles in 1953 appeared in 1-2 weeks later than in 1955, in Pz 1 week later, and in S slightly earlier than in 1955. In 1953 the fertility of the summer females was much higher and comprised 997 eggs at its height. In S females did not lay eggs. Egg-laying is completed almost simultaneously by old and summer females. In Pz and P in 1953, the second generation attained full growth, but in S the autumn beetles died before hibernating. In 1954 no generation developed fully anywhere. It occurred only with early

CARD:

3/4

14

author's summary.

WEGOREK, W.

COUNTRY : POLAND. P  
 CATEGORY : General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. Harmful  
 insects and Ticks  
 ABS. JOUR. : ZEMBIOL., No. 22 1958, No. 100610  
 AUTHOR : Wegorek, W.  
 INST. : -  
 TITLE : A Study of Hibernation of the Colorado Potato Beetle  
 in Connection with its Physiology  
 ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. Nauk Rolniczych, 1957, A74, No.2, 313-330  
 ABSTRACT : Studies were made of the dependence between the physio-  
 logic state of beetles and their mortality at the time  
 of hibernation. The studies included summer beetles of  
 different groups which were distinguished by their  
 feeding and by the laying of eggs prior to diapause.  
 The females were the first to hibernate if they had  
 not laid eggs (A), then the males, and lastly the fe-  
 males which had laid eggs (B). Before this retreat to  
 hibernation, there was a reduction in content of free  
 water (from 65-90 to 49-56%), protein nitrogen (from  
 11-16 to 6-10%) and an increase in fat (from 6-9 to  
 25-44%). At the time of hibernation, the males and the  
 CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : A females contained about 51.2% free water, and the B females about 57.3%, and the lipoeytic coefficient was 6 in males, 4.5 in A, and 3.4 in B. Feeding on leaves of potatoes of various types did not influence the physiology of the beetles. Hibernating beetles died in autumn and spring, but not often in winter. In autumn 56.3% of B, 29.1% of males, and 22.6% of A died. There was no difference in the winter mortality. There was a close dependence between the free water content of hibernating beetles and their death rate. The spring

CARD:

2/3

18

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Emergence of beetles depends less on soil temperature than on the maximum air temperature. After arousing, the beetles come to the top layer of soil and remain there until conditions favor their coming to the surface. Cessation of diapause depends very much on the moisture of the soil. With insufficient moisture the beetles may undergo diapause throughout an entire vegetative period. No influence of the sex of the beetle or the quality of its summer feeding substance could be detected on the time of appearance in the spring. - From the author's summary.



WEGOREK, W.

"Current problems in the field of the protection of plants in the United States"  
p. 765 (Nowe Rolnictwo, Vol. 7, No. 18, Sept. 1958, Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 59.

WEGOREK, W.

Complex methods of fighting plant pests and diseases, p.127

EKOLOGIA POLSKA, SERIA B. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Ekologiczny)  
Warszawa, Poland  
Vol. 5, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) IC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

WEGOREK, Wladyslaw, prof.

Institute of Plant Protection. Nauka polska 12. no.2:193-204  
'64.

1. Head, Institute of Plant Protection, Poznan, Grunwaldzka 189.

WEGORNIK, Wlady

The Institute of Plant Protection. Review Pol Academy 9 no.3:  
40-46 J1-S '64.

1. Director, Institute of Plant Protection, Poznan.

25(1)

POL/43-59-11/12-22/33

AUTHOR: Węgrowski, Marian, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Conference on Ingot Moulds

PERIODICAL: Wiadomości hutnicze, 1959, Nr 11-12, pp 390-391  
(Poland)

ABSTRACT: The conference, dealing with the production and uses of ingot moulds, took place at the Zabrze Metallurgical Plant on October 9-10, 1959 and was organized by the Gliwice branch of the Technical Association of Polish Foundrymen. The following papers were read: Janszewicz, Platon, master of engineering, docent - French experiences in the production and exploitation of ingot moulds; Kalinowski, Wiktor, master of engineering - Production of ingot moulds in England; Augustyniak, Stefan, master of engineering - The influence of chemical composition and structure on the durability of ingot moulds; Sioda, Henryk, master of engineering - Mechanization of ingot mould production; Selbert, Jerzy, master of engineering - Production of ingot moulds

Card 1/2

POL/43-59-11/12-22/33

Conference on Ingot Moulds

at the Zabrze plant; Mańka, Stanisław, Engineer -- Ingot mould flaws, methods of combating these flaws and statistics on the consumption of ingot moulds in the period 1947-59. It was noted that consumption improved from 17.9 kG/ton in 1954 to 23.17 kG/ton in 1958 and that a saving of 1 kG/ton on a national scale means an economy of 17.2 million złoty. The conference resolved: still further to reduce the consumption factor of ingot moulds; to establish a special committee for this purpose; to pay bonuses to working crews achieving the best results in this respect; recommend specialization in the production of ingot moulds; use spheroidal graphite cast iron for this purpose as widely as possible; take advantage of experience gained in this field in foreign countries, especially in England and France.

Card 2/2

WEGRZECKA, D.

"Carrying Out Instructions on Expediting the Organization of Building",  
P. 21, (BUDOWNICTWO PRZEMYSLOWE, Vol. 3, No. 12, December 1954, Warsaw,  
Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), 10, Vol. 4, No. 3,  
March 1955, Uncl.

POLAND

SROCZYNSKI, Jan, BUCZKOWSKI, Mieczyslaw, and WEGRZECKA, Jadwiga. Second Clinic of Internal Diseases (II Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych) of the Silesian Medical Academy (Slaskie Akademia Medyczna) and of the Clinical Division (Dział Kliniczny) of the Institute of Work Medicine in the Coal and Metallurgical Industry (Instytut Medycyny Pracy w Przemysle Węglowym i Hutniczym) [Director: Prof. Dr. med. Witold ZAHORSKI]

"Latent Bronchospasms in Pneumoconiosis."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 48, 26 Nov 62, pp 1862-1865.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Results and statistical analysis are given for ventilometric studies on with pneumoconiosis, pulmonary emphysema, and chronic and spasmotic bronchitis. Pneumotachographic tracings will reveal latent bronchospasms in them before and after administration of spasmolytic drugs. Bronchospasms does not appear more frequently in pneumoconiosis than in the other diseases and is related rather to complications in its course. Thirty references, primarily German and English.

1/1



SROCZYNSKI, Jan; BUCZKOWSKI, Mieczyslaw; WEGRZECKA, Jadwiga

Latent spastic conditions in pneumoconioses. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no. 43:  
1862-1865 26 0 '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Sl. AM i Działu Klinicznego  
Instytutu Medycyny Pracy w Przemysle Węglowym i Hutniczym; kierownik:  
prof. dr med. Witold Zahorski.

(PNEUMOCONIOSIS) (BRONCHIAL DISEASES) (SPASM)

WEGRZECKI, M.

WEGRZECKI, M. Main road in the Slovak Tatra Mountains. p. 4.

Vol. 28, no. 10, Oct. 1956

TURYSTA

Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

WEGRZECKI, S.

Various ways of testing bricks for resistance to cold. p. 248.

MATERIALY BUDOWLANE Vol. 10, No. 9, Sept. 1955

(Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1

Jan. 1956

ZYTKIEWICZ, Anna; WEGRZECKI, Tadeusz

Late results of treatment of the hemolytic disease of the newborn according to our experience. Wiad. lek. 18 no.19: 1523-1526 10 '65.

1. Z Oddziału Noworodków I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobietych AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Liebhart) i z Wojewódzkiej Stacji Krwiodawstwa w Lublinie (Kierownik: dr. med. T. Wegrzecki).

WĘGRZECKI, TADEUSZ

LILLE-SZYSZKOWICZ, Irena.; KARGOL-WĘGRZECKA, R.; WĘGRZECKI, Tadeusz.

Unusual case of Rh iso-immunization. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.29:  
1124-1126 15 July 57.

1. Ze Stacji Krwiodawstwa w Imblinie i z Instytutu Hematologii  
w Warszawie; dyrektor I H. doc. dr. A. Trojanowski. Adres. Warszawa,  
ul. Chocimska 5 Inst. Hematologii.

(HODGKINS DISEASE, therapy,

blood transfusion causing Rh iso-immun. (Pol))

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, complications,

Rh iso-immun. in Hodgkin's dis. (Pol))

(Rh FACTORS,

iso-immun. caused by blood transfusion in Hodgkin's  
dis. (Pol))

WGORZYCKI, J.

Better late than never, p. 2. (ROLNIKI SPOLDZIELCA, Warszawa, Vol. 8, no. 5, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jan. 1955,  
Uncl.

WEGRZYCKI, J.

Why not all? p. 2. (ROLNIK SPOLNOCNA, Warszawa, Vol. 8, no. 7, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jan. 1955,  
Uncl.

WEGRZYCKI, J.

Lack of cooperation, weak results. p. 6.  
Vol 8, no. 51, Dec. 1955. ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA. Warsaw, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956



WEGRZYCKI, J.

WEGRZYCKI, J. Quarrels do not help. p. 6. Vol. 9, no. 5, Jan. 1956.  
ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

WĘGRZYCKI, J.

Peasants do not forbear. p. 6.

(ROLNIK SPÓŁDZIELCA. Vol. 9, no. 8, Feb. 1956, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

WEGRZYCKI, J.

WEGRZYCKI, J. District Conference of Cooperationists in Wejherowa. p. 6.  
Vol. 9, no. 12, Mar. 1956. ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

WGORZYCKI, J.

Slovenes of Ustronie Morskie. p. 6.

(ROINIK SPOLDZIELCA. Vol. 9, no. 3, July 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

WEGRZYCKI, J.

The fiftieth health cooperative in Poland. p. 4  
(Rolnik Spoldzielca, Warszawa, Vol. 9(1. e. 10)no. 18, May 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

WEGRZYK, Z.

Profiles of the subsidence basin in the initial stage of the exploitation of deposits. p.77  
(GORNICTWO, No. 3, 1956, Krakow, Poland)

SD: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957 Uncl.

WEGRZYK, Z.

Conditions of the best utilization of stowing pipes. p. 430.

PRZEGLAD GORNICZY. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Gornictwa) Katowice, Poland, Vol. 15, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

SZCZERBAN, Jerzy; WYSZNACKA, Wanda; WEGRZYN, Barbara; WASOWSKA, Teresa;  
IGNATOWSKA, Hanna; ADYNOWSKA, Sylwia

Portal vein catheterization in the diagnosis of portal hypertension.  
Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.21:747-749 24 My '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Nielubowicz), z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. D. Aleksandrow) i z Zakładu Radiologii Lekarskiej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Zgliczynski).



WEGRZYN, Boleslaw (Debica)

Construction of chimneys. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 33  
no.7:435-436 J1'61

WEGRZYŃ, J.

1947

621.781.2 : 659.14-11

Wegrzyn J. Arc Welding of Thin Steel Sheets by Means of Horizontal Electrodes

Spawanki cienkich blach stalowych elektrodami leżącymi. Przegląd Spawalnictwa. No. 1933, pp. 123-129, 14 figs., 1 tab.

The Institute of Welding has evolved a special type of electrode for the semi-automatic welding of thin steel sheets. This article contains a description of experiments in the welding of thin steel sheets by means of horizontal electrodes, together with instructions explaining the semi-automatic method of welding sheets. Welds made with horizontal electrodes covered with a coating from material acid in its rock form are of outstanding neatness and free from non-metallic inclusions, holes and bisters. Welds made by using horizontal electrodes have, by comparison with those carried out by the ordinary arc welding method, a metallographic structure, and as a result of relatively more rapid heat transfer to the copper clamps holding the sheets to be welded, reveal a smaller degree of overheating in the material.

WEGRZYN,

3120

621.701.752.4 : 001.0

Wegrzyn J. New Electrode Qualities Developed by the Welding Institute.

POL. 3

"Nowe gatunki elektrod opracowanych w Instytucie Spawalnictwa". Przegląd Spawalnictwa, No. 8, 1956, pp. 170-172, 1 fig., 1 tab.

The Welding Institute in Poland has developed new kinds of electrodes for welding ferrous materials. Electrodes for filling hot-working dies approximated in elemental composition to that of the WNL alloy steel of which the dies were made. Arc welding experiments yielded good results. Ladobour type cast-iron electrodes can satisfactorily replace expensive stellite or stellite-like alloys containing tungsten, cobalt and chromium. A new kind of electrode -- the EP 41A.B.C. type of slender, horizontal electrode with weld-ore sheath -- has been introduced for semi-automatic welding. Moreover, a type of electrode with steel core and a sheath containing carbon and silicon, was developed for repairing rejected castings.

WGRZYH J.

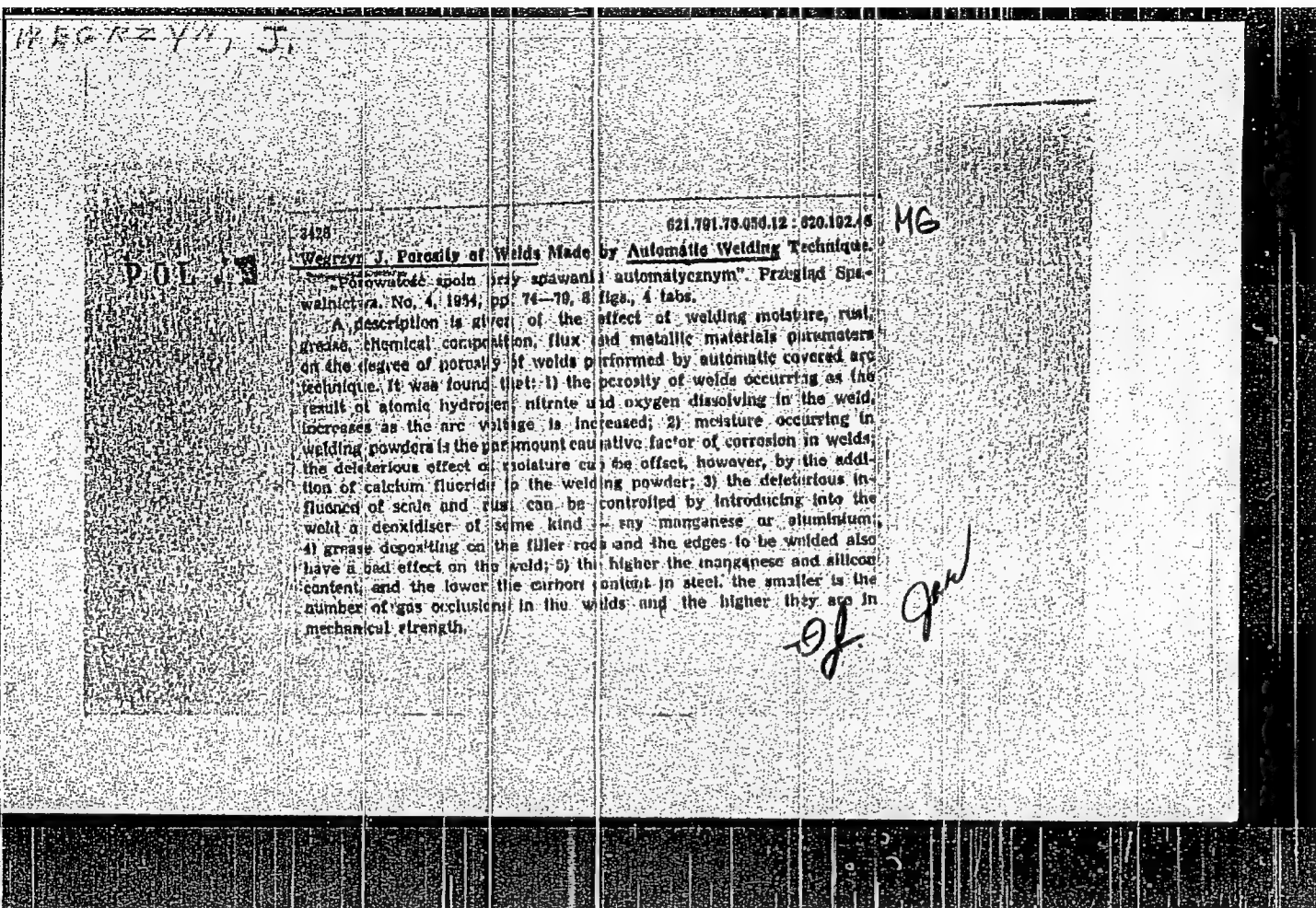
"New Types of Electrodes Designed in the Institute of Welding", p. 170,  
(PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,  
May 1955, Uncl.

WEGRZYN, J.

"Electrodes for Welding Thick Plates", p. 179; "Production Plan for Auxiliary Welding Materials", p. 185, (PRZEGŁAD SPAWALNICTWA, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.



WEGRZYŃ J.

"Wire for Repairing Rails and Wagon Wheels", p. 2, (PRZEGLĄD SPRAWALNICTWA,  
Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,  
May 1955, Uncl.



WEGRZYN, JAN

15180\* Effect of Certain Factors on the Welding Properties of Coating and Fluxes. Vplyv niektorých činiteľov na svařacie vlastnosti tavidiel. (Slovak.) Jan Wegrzyn. Zdravie, v. 4, no. 5, May 1955, p. 138-141. Classification of coatings and fluxes according to physical, chemical, and metallurgical properties; effect of SiO<sub>2</sub> on notch toughness of resulting weld; effects of oxides of Ca, Mn, Fe and Mg, Na and K; degree of basicity or acidity of fluxes; ionization capacity; and other properties. Photographs, oscillograms, tables.

MC

3

of



WEGRZYN, J.

"Influence of Certain Factors on the Welding Properties of Filler Rods in Submerged Arc Welding", p. 7, "Defreezing Water-Supply Pipes by Means of Arc Welders", p. 13, (PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA, Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

WEGRZYN, J.

Shielded automatic arcwelding. p. 167.

PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich i Instytut Spawalnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 7, no. 7/8, July/ Aug. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Uncla.

WEGRZYN, J.

Distr: 4E2c/4E2b(w)

~~Technique of automatic welding with a covered arc. In: Wegrzyn, J. Przeglad Spawalnictwa 7, 107-70(1955). The cover of the arc is a slaglike material, the compn. of which varies: it always contains SiO<sub>2</sub>, CaO, MgO, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaF<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>O, Na<sub>2</sub>O, and MnO. The amt. of MnO is significant for the welding operations, it varies from 0 to 45%, and it dictates the analysis of the welding wire used, i.e. the more MnO in this slag, the less Mn in the wire, the values for C, Si, P, and S of the wire not being affected by the MnO in the slag.~~

Werner Jacobson

18  
27  
1-4 E3d  
11

Megawati J. Experiments over Arc-Gas Cutting of Iron Alloys.  
Próbki łukowo-gazowa elektryczna. Przegląd Spaw-  
nictwa No. 10, 1958, pp. 63-271, 18 Cgs. 10 tabs.  
The possibilities are considered of arc-oxygen and arc-nitrogen  
cutting of high-alloyed carbon steel and cast-iron by using graphite  
steel tube, or copper-wrought iron electrodes. The arc-oxygen technique  
can be used for cutting low-alloyed steel and cast iron but high-alloyed  
chromium-nickel steel cannot be cut by this method. For the last remark,  
much better results are obtained with the arc-nitrogen method.  
A comparison is made of the effectiveness of arc-gas and gas-powder  
cutting.

WECRZYN, J.

Fluxes for the automatic hard facing of foundry rollers.

P. 178 (PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA.) (Warsaw, Poland) Vol. 9, no.7, July 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

WEGRZYN, J.

Dist: WE2:

Alloy electrodes for copper welding. J. Wegrzyn (Inst. Welding, Gliwice, Poland). *Przegląd Spawalnictwa* 10, 243-60 (1958).

Difficulties arising in arc welding of Cu are referred to high thermal and elec. cond. of Cu, harmful metallurgical processes, and brittleness of Cu welds. Blisters are caused by H dissolved in welds and produced in an arc from humidity of the electrode coating or included in weld metal. The binary systems and properties of Cu alloys suited for use as welding electrodes are discussed. Weld metal from Cu-Zn alloy coatg. Zn  $\leq$  30% is produced as multilayered electrodes. With increasing Zn contents, metallurgical difficulties due to oxidation and evapn. of Zn, forming blisters in welds, becomes more significant. Cu-Sn electrodes are mos. frequently used for welding Cu and its alloys. Cu-Al electrodes form harder welds, but more brittle and more prone to hot cracking, as compared with Cu-Sn electrodes with equal contents of Zn. Electrodes coatg. 0.5-4% Zn were investigated. Si is introduced as carbundum into the Cu electrode coating. The best results are obtained with coatings coatg. graphite and acid oxides such as  $Al_2O_3$  and  $SiO_2$ . With these electrodes Cu and various Cu alloys are welded without necessity of preheating over  $200^\circ$ . Electrodes Cu-Si and Cu-Si $_2$  coatg. Si 1.2-1.5 and 2-2.5%, esp., are produced. The 1st is suited for welding, the 2nd, for deposition of a hard and wear-resistant weld metal. The procedure is described. W.T.

RB

P/036/60/000/001/001/006  
A123/A026

AUTHOR: Węgrzyn, Jan, Master of Engineering

TITLE: A New Hypothesis on Hydrogen and Formation of Blowholes in Welds.  
Part II

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Spawalnictwa, 1960, No. 1, pp. 1 - 5

TEXT: This is the continuation of the article published in No. 12, 1959, of this periodical. A series of welding tests performed in an apparatus filled with argon (Fig. 9) are described. It was established that the amount of  $H_2S$  and  $CH_4$ , formed during welding, depends on the difference of S or C contents in the electrode used and in the steel welded. If the S or C contents were equal the hydrogen content in the electrode shell was deciding. Extensive tests are performed with sheated electrodes. The influence of the moisture content in the electrode shell on the formation of blowholes is discussed and shown in a photograph (Fig. 10). Tests showed that hydrogen bubbles were accompanied by slag sediments from electrode shells. Moist electrode shells help in the formation of bubbles. Possibilities of hydrogen formation in austenitic steels, nickel, copper and bronze, during  $CO_2$ -shielded welding and "Arc-Atom" welding

Card 1/2

P/036/60/000/001/001/006  
A123/A026

A New Hypothesis on Hydrogen and Formation of Blowholes in Welds. Part II

are given. Thermodynamic data on formation of carbon-chromium and iron are shown in Table 7. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 3 US, 2 East German and 1 British. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Spawalnictwa (Welding Institute), Gliwice

Card 2/2



23528

P/036/61/000/002/004/004  
A111/A126

1.2300

AUTHOR: Węgrzyn, Jan, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Influence of carbon on the weldability of stainless chromium steels

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Spawalnictwa, no. 2, 1961, 49-53

TEXT: The author reviews briefly the properties of various steels and deals with the influence of carbon on stainless chromium steel as used in the chemical industry. The brittleness is caused by the growth of grains in the transfer zone, by separation of carbon in the welding seam and hardening in the transfer zone. The weldability of stainless chromium steel depends on its carbon content. Chromium steels contain  $\gamma$ -type carbon elements (Cr, Fe) and titanium carbons (TiC). The solubility of carbons in ferritic chromium steels depends on the temperature. At high temperatures the carbon solubility is high, whereas it is very low at normal temperatures. Welding causes fast heating of transfer zones and transfer of carbons into the solution. Fast cooling increases the structural tension and the brittleness. Annealing prevents this phenomenon providing good plasticity. The equal hardness of annealed and non-annealed zones proves that not the grain growth, but the solubility and separation of carbons causes brittle-

Card 1/3

23528

P/036/61/000/002/004/004  
A111/A126

Influence of carbon on the weldability of ...

ness of stainless chromium steels. The weldability of chromium ferritic steels containing 17% Cr are shown in Table 1. There were used: 4 and 8 mm plates and austenitic electrodes (18% Cr, 8% Ni, 6% Mn), semi-ferritic electrodes (C - max. 0.07%; Cr - 13-15%; Ni - 3-4%) and ferritic electrodes (C - max. 0.08; Cr - 15-17%). The weldability was determined by joint angles. Wide angles were reached by annealing at 800°C. Non-annealed joints were highly plastic in case of low carbon content and a sufficient amount of Ti. Stainless chromium steel containing 17% Cr and 0.35% Ti is weldable, if the amount of carbon does not exceed 0.06%. Welding joints of such steels performed by austenitic electrodes show good plasticity without thermal treatment. There are 17 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Spawalnictwa, Gliwice, (Welding Institute) Gliwice.

Card 2/3

23528

P/036/61/000/002/004/004  
A111/A126

Influence of carbon on the weldability of ...

Table 1:

P.	Sklad chemiczny % Chemical composition %							Quality Ocena of spawalnosci Welding
	C	Mn	Si	Cr	P	S	Ti	
1	0,06	0,68	0,42	16,30	0,028	0,031	slady	dobra good
2	0,07	0,54	0,27	16,72	0,023	0,024	0,32	b. dobra "fair
3	0,09	0,70	0,40	15,95	0,027	0,026	0,35	dostateczna
4	0,10	0,49	0,38	17,12	0,031	0,027	slady	niedostateczna bad
5	0,12	0,55	0,33	16,48	0,024	0,028	0,47	niedostateczna
6	0,12	0,60	0,47	16,57	0,025	0,030	slady	niedostateczna "
7	0,13	0,65	0,40	17,23	0,029	0,024	0,68	niedostateczna

Card 3/3

38075

Z/046/62/000/002/003/004  
D006/D102

12300

AUTHOR: Węgrzyn, Jan, Doctor, Engineer

TITLE: Pore formation in welding with low-carbon steel electrodes

PERIODICAL: Zváračský zborník, no. 2, 1962, 217-233

TEXT: The study was made to find an explanation for the tendency to pore formation of acid, rutile, and basic electrodes. Research has shown that the main cause of pore formation in welding with low-carbon coated electrodes are the volatile hydrogenous compounds. In the tests, acid and rutile coatings were enriched with the main components of basic coatings, and basic coatings with the main components of acid coatings. It was found that the pore formation in welding with coated electrodes is primarily due to the following reactions: 1. Escape of crystalline water from the slag drop. 2. Reaction of hydrogen with fluorides. Therefore, acid and rutile electrodes should not contain fluorides. 3. Reaction of fluorides with silicon oxide in basic electrodes with high SiO<sub>2</sub> content. Also investigated were the reactions of hydrogen with the elements in the welded joint. At an accumulation of hydrogen, carbon, silicon and sulphur,

Card 1/3

Pore formation in welding with ...

Z/046/62/000/002/003/004  
D006/D102

reactions take place in the unsolidified weld metal which eventually induce pore formation. Its extent depends on the quantity of hydrogen and those elements which are capable of forming volatile compounds with hydrogen. The formation of methane in welded joints was determined by analysis of gases escaping during welding and by the calculation of energy released in methane formation. Similar methods were used for the determination of hydrogen sulfide and it was found that the molecular pressure of  $H_2S$  is much higher than that of methane. This explains the remarkable tendency to pore formation observed in welded joints with high sulphur and hydrogen contents. It was also found that when basic coatings with very low hydrogen content are used, the presence of sulphur does not cause pore formation. The research has further shown that while low phosphor content usually does not cause pore formation, very high phosphor and hydrogen contents may lead to pore formation in welded joints made with acid electrodes. Manganese, nickel, chromium and other elements incapable of forming volatile compounds with hydrogen do not contribute to the pore formation in welding with acid and basic electrodes. There are 13 figures and 8 tables. (Technical

Card 2/3

Pore formation in welding with ...

Z/046/62/000/002/003/004  
D006/D102

editor: Engineer T. Koromzay, VUZ Bratislava.)

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Spawalnictwa Gliwice (Gliwice Welding Institute)

Card 3/3

12661

P/036/62/000/011/001/001  
D001/D101

1.2300

AUTHOR: Węgrzyn, Jan, Doctor of Engineering

TITLE: Weldability of stainless ferritic steels with a 17% Cr content

PERIODICAL: Przegląd spawalnictwa, no. 11, 1962, 281-293

TEXT: Nickel shortage and prices motivated this study made as part of a search for nickel-free alloys with the properties and weldability of acid- and heat-resisting nickel steel. The purpose was to obtain a uniform explanation of brittleness in chromium steel welds not found in literature. Another study on the same subject will appear in the no. 12, 1962 issue of the same periodical. Investigation was carried out at the Instytut Spawalnictwa (Welding Institute) in Gliwice on a total of ten samples of H17 and H17T steels produced by the Huta Baildon (Metallurgical Plant "Baildon") and by the Instytut Metali Nieżelaznych (Institute of Nonferrous Metals) in Gliwice. The composition of samples varied within the following limits: C - 0.03-0.12%, Mn - 0.35-0.68%, Si - 0.18-0.54%, P - 0.007-0.035%,

Card 1/3

Weldability of stainless ferritic ...

P/036/62/000/011/001/001  
D001/D101

S - 0.009-0.028%, Cr - 15.61-17.27%, Ti - traces-1.20%. Four samples also contained 0.041-0.28% Ni and low quantities of oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen. Conventional assumptions that hardening, corrosion, and grain growth in the transition zone and steel brittleness in ambient temperature are prime reasons for weld brittleness have been disproved, while a hypothesis postulating that supersaturation with carbon and nitrogen is the critical cause of weld brittleness has been proved in experiments. These involved examination of samples for plastic properties in supersaturated, tempered, and annealed conditions; upon treatment imitating the thermal cycle in a welding transition zone; for mechanical properties of welded joints; and in metallographical, chemical, and X ray analyses. The reasons responsible for embrittlement in supersaturated H17 and H17T steel were established in further tests: Examination of mechanical properties of supersaturated steel after cold extraction of hydrogen, same examination upon heat extraction of hydrogen and supersaturation; X ray analysis of lattice reflexes of alpha phase supersaturated and tempered steels; investigation of the coercion force of supersaturated steel samples tempered at different temperatures; and investigation on how the cooling rate affects plastic properties of

Card 2/3



Weldability of stainless ferritic ...

P/036/62/000/011/001/001  
D001/D101

steel. Conclusions: Supersaturation of the transition zone causes embrittlement in entirely ferritic chromium steel welds. Carbon and nitrogen trapped in the internodal, and excess titanium in the heteronodal solutions, as well as coherent phases of segregation, impede the dislocation drift. For good weldability, 17% Cr steel must contain not more than 0.06% carbon, 0.05% nitrogen, and between 0.25 and 0.40% titanium. Polish H17 steel is of poor weldability due to a carbon content of as much as 0.12% under Polish standards in H17 steel, and as much as 0.10% in H17T steel. Preheating of chromium steel before welding aids separation of components from the supersaturated transition zone. Austenitic welding electrodes are required. There are 27 figures and 8 tables.

Card 3/3

WEGRZYN, Jan, dr. inż.

Production of welding electrodes, wires, and powders in Poland.  
Przegl. spaw 15 no.2:34-38 F '63.

WĘGRZYN, Jan, dr inż.

Carbon, nitrogen, and titanium in stainless steels with a  
17% chromium content. Hutnik P 30 no.10:313-323 0'63.

1. Instytut Spawalnictwa, Gliwice.

WEGRZYN, Jan, dr inż.

Evaluation and development of the production of welding materials.  
Przegl spaw 17 no.3:53-59 Nr '65.

WEGRZYN, Jan, dr inż.

Rutile electrodes for heavy sheet welding. Przegl spaw 15  
no.5/6:115-117 My-Je '63.

WEGRZYN, Jerzy

Apropos of the treatment of relative finger shortening. Chir.  
narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 29 no.3:343-346 '64.

1. Z I Oddziału Urazowo-Ortopedycznego Miejskiego Szpitala  
Chirurgii Urazowej w Warszawie (Ordynator: dr. med. S. Jaku-  
bowski).

SZCZEGINSKI, Z.; WEGRZYN, J.; PIOWAR, S.

Discussion concerning Stanislaw Piowar's article on "Weldability of H 17 and H 17 T stainless steel." Przegl spaw 15 no.5/6:132-133 My-Je '63.

WEGRZYN, Maria

Contribution to the colpo-microscopic examination of the cervix  
uteri. Pol. tyg.lek. 18 no.51:1916-1919 16 D'63

1. Z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobięcych w Gdańsku; kie-  
rownik: prof.dr.med. Wojciech Gromadzki.

\*



WEGRZYN, Maria

Evaluation of fluorescence microscopy in the cytodiagnosis  
of cancers of the cervix uteri. Ginek. pol. 34 no.5:625-630  
1963.

1. Z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobietych AM w Gdańsku.  
Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Gromadzki.

\*

P. T. A. WEGRZYN, M.

*Building Industry + Archi-  
tecture*

585 627.843  
Węgrzyn, M. Rolled Angle Iron Locks for Reinforced Concrete Sheet  
Piling.

„Zamki z profili walcowanych do żelbetonowych ścianek szczelnych”.  
Technika Morza i Wybrzeża. No. 6-7, 1990, pp. 162-165, 8 figs.

Reinforced concrete sheet piling replaces steel sheets, the shorta-  
ge in the supply of which affects the port-construction works.  
The locks for concrete sheet piling, however, present some difficul-  
ties. The article deals with a number of types of locks designed by  
the author. Means of making joints and of driving the sheet piling.

WEGRZYN, M.

A method of computing the load-carrying capacity of piles.

P. 305 (Archiwum Inzynierii Ladowej. Vol. 3, no.3, 1957) Warszaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

WĘGRZYN, M.

Prestressed posts in the bridge-building industry.

P. 227 (Drogownictwo. Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

WEGRZYN, M.

Characteristics of modern dry docks. p. 368

TECHNIKA I GOSPODARKA MORSKA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna, Instytut Morski i Morski Instytut Rybacki) Gdansk. Poland, Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8; no. 8, August, 1959

Uncl.

WEGRZYN, M.

Construction of a wharf in the Yugoslav port Koper. p.80

The Gdynia Port in 1958. p.85

A new type of crane with a grip. p.87

The maritime organization of the United Nations. p.87

Harbor cranes of Polish construction. p.88

Superiority of pneumatic rafts. p.90

Ocean harbors of People's China. p.91

TECHNIKA I GOSPODARKA MORSKA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna, Morski Instytut Techniczny i Morski Instytut Tybacki) Gdansk, Poland. Vol.9, no.3, Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index, (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.64, June 1959

Uncl.

WEGRZYN, Mikolaj, mgr., inz.

Naval problems in Mala encyklopedia techniki (Small encyclopedia of technology); a book review. Tech gosp, morska 11 no.7/8:231-232  
Jl-Ag '61.

HUCKEL, S., prof., dr., inż.; WĘGRZYN, M., mgr., inż.

Concepts for dry dock construction in Gdynia. Tech gosp morska 11  
no.12:367-368 '61.

1. Politechnika Gdanska.



WEGRZYN, Mikolaj, mgr., inż.

Application of radiography in studies of models of fundaments.  
Archiw hydrotech 8 no.3:455-464 '61.

1. Katedra Fundamentowania Politechniki Gdanskiej, Gdansk-Wrzeszcz,  
ul. Majakowskiego 11/12

(Radiography)

NEGRZYN, Mikolaj, dr., inż.

Pile test loading with horizontal forces. Technika gosp morska 12  
no.3:83-85 Mr '62.

1. Politechnika Gdanska, czlonok Kolegium Redakcyjnego Miesiecznika  
"Technika i Gospodarka Morska"

WEGRZYN, Mikolaj, mgr., inz.

"Naval architecture; Reviewed by Mikolaj Wegrzyn. Tech gosp morska 11  
no.5:143 '61.

WEGRZYN, Mikolaj, dr inż., adiunkt

Determination of the lateral bearing capacity of single  
piles based on test loadings. Archiw hydrotech 9  
no.3:315-415 '62.

1. Katedra Fundamentowania, Politechnika, Gdansk.